

Report of the Meeting of the WOAH Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

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for Animal Health

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1. Welcome and opening of the meeting

1.1. Address from WOAH Director General – Dr Emmanuelle Soubeyran

WOAH Director General, Dr Emmanuelle Soubeyran, welcomed the AMRWG and noted key changes in the group's membership; this meeting marked Dr Arshnee Moodley's first meeting as Chair of the AMRWG, Dr Michiko Kawanishi's first meeting and Dr Stephen Page's final meeting after six years as an AMRWG member.

Dr Soubeyran thanked the AMRWG for its contribution to WOAH's efforts to tackle AMR to date, including the adoption of [Chapter 6.10 of the Terrestrial Code](#) at WOAH's 2024 General Session, the creation of [Technical Reference Documents](#) on antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance for five species and additional WOAH AMR activities that the AMRWG has provided guidance on, including [ANIMUSE](#) and [Substandard and Falsified Veterinary Products \(SFVP\)](#).

Dr Soubeyran noted that, despite these achievements, WOAH's work on AMR is not complete and the organisation's ambitious roadmap requires the AMRWG's continued efforts; this includes the planning of the next global AMR conference, the revision of the [WOAH List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance](#) and helping to steer WOAH's wider AMR activities alongside the other [Quadripartite organisations](#).

The AMRWG was thanked for its continued commitment to tackling AMR and its significant contribution to WOAH's ongoing work.

1.2. Adoption of the agenda

The AMRWG adopted the agenda, which is presented in [Annex 1](#), alongside the List of Participants in [Annex 2](#).

1.3. Appointment of rapporteur

Dr Arshnee Moodley chaired the AMRWG and Ms Barbara Freischem acted as rapporteur.

1.4. AMRWG roadmap

The AMRWG secretariat provided an overview of the AMRWG's planned and ongoing activities as displayed in their planner, which is available through WOAH's [website](#).

2. Contributing to key WOAH activities – WOAH List Global Survey – Dr Ana Mateus

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on the preliminary analysis of the responses to the WOAH List global survey, which took place during summer 2025. The survey was used to assess the usefulness and visibility of the [WOAH List for Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance and the related species-specific Technical Reference Documents \(TRDs\)](#). The survey results will be used to guide the upcoming revision of the categorisation criteria of the WOAH List.

The survey received 124 responses: 83 responses were from 70 WOAH Members (38.3% of WOAH Membership) and 41 responses were from non-governmental stakeholders. Most Members who responded (> 90%) agreed that the WOAH List was useful and agreed with the proposed [new categorisation criteria](#) and their application to update the WOAH List. Concerns raised by participating Members included:

- the low visibility of WOAH's TRDs
- the inclusion of 'productivity' in criterion 2, due to the possibility that it could be used to justify the non-veterinary use of antimicrobials
- the need for better alignment with the WHO lists (i.e. [WHO Medically Important Antimicrobials List](#) and [WHO AWaRe List](#))

Members who responded suggested that WOAH should prioritise conducting awareness raising campaigns for the general public on the risks of AMR and that WOAH should use workshops with focal points to raise awareness of the List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance and TRDs amongst Members.

2.1. Discussion

The AMRWG agreed that:

- The survey responses from WOAH members support the revision of the WOAH List, including the proposal of new criteria; the original criteria have not been revised since 2007, when the WOAH List was first published.
- The WOAH List should retain its original purpose – a comprehensive veterinary list, based on the importance of antimicrobials for animal health and the availability of therapeutic options. Public health considerations will be addressed by the development of a veterinary equivalent of the [World Health Organization \(WHO\) AWaRe list](#), which WOAH is developing in accordance with commitment #7 of the [declaration of the 4th High Level Ministerial Conference on AMR in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia](#).
- 'Productivity' should be removed from the proposed criterion number 2; this criterion should focus on animal health and welfare only (although animals with good health and welfare are automatically more productive, productivity is not the main focus of the WOAH List).
- There is a need to harmonise messaging with the WHO List of Medically Important Antimicrobials (WHO MIA List).
- The revision of the WOAH List will have a global impact, particularly as it is used to create other categorisation lists worldwide, the AMRWG recognised that the legislative landscapes of the countries using the WOAH List also needs to be considered.

The AMRWG secretariat will produce a full report of the survey findings by early November 2025; this will include feedback received from non-governmental stakeholders and recommendations for next steps of the revision process. The AMRWG will review the report during November 2025 and provide written comments and recommendations to WOAH on next steps.

3. Contributing to key WOAH activities – Antimicrobial lists – Dr Ana Mateus

The AMRWG was asked to approve revisions made to a diagram (last reviewed by the [AMRWG in April 2025](#)), which demonstrates how the WOAH List and TRDs can be used at global and national levels to inform the development of regional and national guidelines for responsible antimicrobial use (AMU). Once the diagram has received AMRWG approval, the diagram will be published on WOAH's website as part of WOAH's 'AMR package', which consists of [the WOAH List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance \(the WOAH List\)](#) and related [Technical Reference Documents](#) (TRDs).

3.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed the latest version of the diagram and agreed that further improvements can be made to better:

- Demonstrate the functions of the WOAH List and TRDs and how they relate to equivalent documents for human health, e.g. WHO's List of Medically Important Antimicrobials.
- Explain abbreviations to make the document more accessible.
- Refer to surveillance rather than monitoring
- Demonstrate the potential uses of the upcoming VetAwaRe List
- Include risk management measures which may influence ratings of antimicrobials in VetAwaRe
- Improve the diagram's layout, including clearer separation between national and international levels

The AMRWG's feedback will be used to create an improved version of the diagram with support of a graphic designer, which will be shared with the AMRWG at their next in-person meeting in 2026 for final approval before publishing.

4. Contributing to key WOAAH activities – VetAWaRe List – Dr Ana Mateus

The AMRWG was asked to provide input on a concept note on the development of a VetAWaRe List to fulfil commitment #7 of the 4th Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on AMR held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in November 2024. Commitment #7 called on Member States participating in the conference to encourage WOAAH to develop an animal health equivalent of WHO's AWaRE system to facilitate improved guidance, targeting and measuring appropriate use of antimicrobials in animals. The concept note provided two scenarios for the development of the VetAWaRe List (including governance mechanisms, methodology, timescales and financial requirements):

- **Scenario 1** - one *ad hoc* group responsible for developing a single VetAWaRe List applicable across animal species. Scenario 1 is estimated to take three years.
- **Scenario 2** – a primary *ad hoc* group responsible for developing the methodology and categorisation criteria for antimicrobials which would be used by numerous secondary *ad hoc* groups to produce species-specific VetAWaRe Lists based on the TRDs. Scenario 2 is estimated to take nine years.

In both scenarios, the work of the *ad hoc* groups will be overseen by the AMRWG during its biannual meetings.

4.1. Discussion

The AMRWG agreed that:

Scenario 1 should be used to develop the VetAWaRe List. The AMRWG agreed that this option has a less complex governance structure, is more cost and time effective and most importantly, will be easier for Members to implement in national contexts. A single VetAWaRe List will also capitalise on the work already been done to develop the TRDs, which together can be used to inform the development of national guidelines for responsible antimicrobial use (AMU).

The AMRWG started drafting a document stating the scope and the Terms of Reference for the *ad hoc* group which will be responsible for developing the methodology that should include a systematic analysis of scientific literature, developing the categorisation criteria and for creating the VetAWaRe List. The document will be shared with the WOAAH secretariat in early October 2025 and will be used to inform the development of a concept note for the VetAWaRe List for consideration of WOAAH senior management.

5. Providing recommendations and feedback – Substandard and Falsified Veterinary Products (SFVP) – Dr Andrés García Campos

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on two aspects of the SFVP workstream. The first being two guidance documents addressing risk-based Post Marketing Surveillance of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VMP), and good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good distribution practices (GDP) considerations for competent authorities and private sector to consider. These documents were previously shared with the AMRWG and two WOAAH Collaborating Centres, as well as other stakeholders for comments, including [CAMEVET](#), [HealthforAnimals](#), the European Network of Official Medicines Control Laboratories ([EU-OMCL](#)), the chair of the Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme ([PIC/S](#)) for veterinary medicines and WHO. A substantial number of comments were received, most notably on post-marketing surveillance, which were addressed by the SFVP team before the revised version was shared again with the AMRWG.

The AMRWG was also informed on the feedback from the Specialist Commissions on the suggested next steps on how to best amend WOAAH's standards to include SFVP, which is not specifically featured in any of WOAAH's Codes or Manuals. The Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (TAHSC) recommended to amend sections 3.2 'Quality of Veterinary Services' and 3.4 'Veterinary Legislation', as well as section 6. Amendments to Chapter 4.8 were not supported, nor was the inclusion of new definitions, until the relevant standards are created. The Biological Standards Commission agreed to refine Chapter 1.1.8 b adding 'risk-based post marketing surveillance' into the 'marketing monitoring' section.

5.1. Discussion

The AMRWG welcomed the feedback received from the Specialist Commissions and congratulated Dr Campos on the development of the two guidance documents and noted that these are comprehensive, well-captured and provide

guidance on SFVPs that is not available elsewhere. The AMRWG agreed to share any further feedback on the guidance documents by 6th October 2026.

6. Contributing to key WOAHA activities – Request to the Aquatic Animal Health Standard Commission to update Section 6 of Aquatic Animal Health Code – Dr Dante Mateo

The AMRWG was updated on the amendment of Chapter 6.2 of the Aquatic Code, which the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (AAHSC) agreed to update in February 2025. A first draft of the chapter has been developed by the Centre for Antimicrobial Stewardship for Aquaculture (CASA, a WOAHA Collaborating Centre) and reviewed by an *ad hoc* group, chaired by Ms. Barbara Freischem. The AAHSC reviewed the draft chapter in September 2025 and advised that the *ad hoc* group make further revisions to better align the chapter with Chapter 6.10 of the Terrestrial Code, by expanding the responsibilities of the Competent Authorities, removing cross-references between the Aquatic and Terrestrial Code and by adding examples of non-food producing aquaculture aside from ornamental species. The *ad hoc* group will meet again in October/November 2025 to review the AAHSC recommendations. The revised chapter will be submitted for consideration of the AAHSC in February 2026.

6.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed the importance of including SFVP in the update of Chapter 6.2 and that antimicrobials used need to be of a certain quality, which Dr Mateo confirmed is currently included in the draft chapter. The AMRWG also discussed the inclusion of non-food production animals such as ornamental fish, which, Dr Mateo confirmed, are currently included but may require further examples. Dr Mateo confirmed that any farmed fish exposed to antimicrobials are included in the current draft chapter, in response to the AMRWG's discussion regarding feed-production fish.

7. Providing recommendations and feedback – Global Action Plan – Dr Ana Mateus

The AMRWG was updated on the zero-draft revision of the [Global Action Plan](#) on AMR (GAP-AMR), which was first adopted by the World Health Assembly (WHA) in 2015. In September 2024, the [political declaration](#) adopted at the 79th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) called for the GAP-AMR to be updated to reflect current realities and accelerate a coordinated global response through a multisectoral One Health approach. A Core Group from the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat (QJS) has been working on the revision since November 2024; key changes include:

- Strengthening AMR surveillance systems and diagnostic networks to inform effective, evidence-driven AMR policies and actions across sectors
- Strengthening awareness and promoting appropriate social and behaviour change to reduce AMR risks across all sectors
- Intensifying infection prevention across all sectors to reduce the burden of infectious diseases

Online consultations were held between May and June 2025 and a zero-draft was shared in September 2025 for further feedback as part of open consultations held between 22-23 September. A consolidated document will be shared with the memberships of the four Quadripartite organisations (including the AMRWG) for feedback in October 2025.

7.1. Discussion

The AMRWG recommended that the development of a VetAWaRe list, as part of WOAHA's fulfilment of Jeddah declaration commitment, should be included in the GAP.

The AMRWG was informed that WOAHA's Council will be provided with an update on the development of the GAP during its October 2025 meeting. A consultation will be conducted with WOAHA delegates and focal points and the AMRWG to seek written feedback on version one of the revised GAP-AMR in late October 2025 for a period of 3 weeks. The final draft of the GAP will be presented to WOAHA's Council in February 2026; if approved it will be proposed for adoption at WOAHA's General Session in 2026. FAO and WHO also plan to formally adopt this at their General Sessions in 2026, whilst UNEP will propose it for adoption at its next General Session in 2027.

8. Updating Members on wider WOAAH activities – Independent Panel for Evidence for Action on AMR (IPEA) – Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos

The AMRWG was updated on the IPEA draft founding document. During the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2024, UN Member States agreed to establish an [Independent Panel on Evidence for Action against Antimicrobial Resistance](#) (IPEA). The IPEA will serve as a global mechanism to facilitate the generation and use of multisectoral, scientific evidence support Member States in efforts to tackle AMR. The Quadripartite has been given the remit to create and launch the IPEA. The Quadripartite has developed a founding document that sets up the governing structures and the functions of the IPEA, based on existing successful panels. A series of consultations are ongoing to refine the founding draft document and to collate feedback on the rules and procedures for the functioning of the IPEA.

The consultation period for the foundation document ended on 22 September 2025; a revised version will be released mid-late October 2025 for a joint consultation by Member States which will target representatives from each of the Quadripartite organisations, including Focal Points and Delegates and the AMRWG. The Quadripartite organisations will review comments for the final version of the document ahead of the launch of the panel on December 10th as a side event of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

8.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed the structure of the IPEA which will be managed by UNEP (with input from the other Quadripartite organisations), particularly the importance of operational rules to ensure that the IPEA remains independent, regardless of conflicting views from panel members. The AMRWG recognised the importance of involving governmental entities to ensure that outputs of the panel are translated into tangible actions to tackle AMR.

9. Contributing to key WOAAH activities – Antimicrobial Stewardship – Dr Stephen Page and Dr Carolee Carson

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on the definition of antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) proposed by AMRWG members Dr Stephen Page and Dr Carolee Carson, which features in the upcoming article for the [Scientific & Technical Review](#): “Prospects and practicality of antimicrobial stewardship in animals”, drafted alongside Dr Dishon Muloi ([International Livestock Research Institute or ILRI](#)). This follows agreement by the AMRWG in April 2025 that WOAAH should develop a definition for AMS.

The AMRWG was presented with the following definition:

“Commitment to preserving antimicrobial effectiveness by (i) creating and sustaining conditions where antimicrobials are not needed, and (ii) where use is necessary, optimising use to ensure maximum effectiveness and minimum resistance selection; within a culture of continuous improvement”.

9.1. Discussion:

The AMRWG endorsed the above definition and agreed that it:

- focuses on preserving the effectiveness of antimicrobials, whilst reducing unnecessary use. The definition sufficiently captures AMS from an animal health perspective and clearly communicates AMS to all relevant actors in the animal health sector; the One Health perspective is well captured by [Hibbard's 2024 definition](#).
- is well aligned with existing AMS recommendations in the terrestrial code but further examples can be provided to better communicate this with Members.
- should be recommended as an addition to the terrestrial and aquatic codes, if used in more than one chapter of the terrestrial code in the future.
- will need to be communicated to stakeholders (including livestock producers and veterinarians) and be used as often as possible.
- translating the term ‘antimicrobial stewardship’ can be challenging; WHO representative Dr Jorge Matheu explained WHO has already done this and shared the following translations with WOAAH: ‘Programme de gérances des antimicrobiens’ in French and ‘Programa de optimización en el uso de los antimicrobianos (PROA)’ in Spanish.

10. Providing recommendations and feedback – Brooke and WVA EVMLs – Dr Shereene Williams, Dr Issy Hocking (Brooke) and Yvonne Niño (World Veterinary Association) (WVA)

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on the latest version of [Brooke](#) and [WVA's Essential Veterinary Medicine List](#) (EVML). Brooke and WVA launched the first global EVML for food-producing animals in 2024, with an update in July 2025 to include poultry and a strengthened antimicrobial chapter. The EVML was developed through international expert working groups and currently covers ruminants, equids, pigs and poultry (which is under final review); rabbits, bees and aquaculture will follow. The EVML spans 12 categories of medicines - including vaccines, antimicrobials, sedatives and anaesthetics - comprising over 300 medicines. WOA's AMRWG has previously reviewed the List in June 2023, September 2024 and April 2025. The EVML is updated every 6-9 months.

10.1. Discussion

The AMRWG agreed on the below recommendations:

- The methodology section should be expanded to show how antimicrobials within the same classes or subclasses were categorised as either 'core' or 'complementary' - some antimicrobials agents in the same subclass are categorised as 'core', whilst others are categorised as 'complementary,' without a rationale.
- Additional information on antimicrobial agents collated by the EVML expert group should be included as an annex to the EVML, in addition to species lists for countries to use at national level.

The AMRWG also requested a copy of the template of the evidence review used to create the EVML.

11. Informing Members of wider WOA activities – Updates on the work of the Commissions – Dr Akinobu Kawamura (Standards secretariat)

The AMRWG received an update on the TAHSC's September 2025 meeting and the new and revised texts that will be circulated for comments and proposed for adoption at the 2026 General Session. Chapter 4X 'Biosecurity', which the AMRWG has previously provided comments on, was amended by the TAHSC following comments from both WOA Members and the AMRWG and will be released for comments again in the TAHSC September 2025 report; the chapter and the corresponding Glossary definitions, will be proposed for adoption in 2026.

The AMRWG secretariat will share the September 2025 TAHSC report with the AMRWG so members can submit comments on Chapter 4X 'Biosecurity' by December 2025.

12. Providing recommendations and feedback – Priority diseases and vaccinations – Dr Flavie Vial

The AMRWG was asked to provide feedback on the ToRs and planned activities for a new *ad hoc* group on priority diseases and vaccinations. The group will be responsible for actioning [Resolution No.29](#) adopted at the 92nd General Session, which called on WOA to update its list of priority animal diseases for which vaccines could significantly reduce antimicrobial use, in alignment with Commitment No. 72 of the [79th UNGA political declaration](#) on AMR. The List will be developed using a phased approach to cover different sectors, starting with poultry, pigs and fish. Previous lists were developed in [2015](#) and [2018](#) - the evidence of use of these lists by stakeholders will be used to evaluate how successful these lists were as a first step in this project.

12.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed the initial focus on poultry, pigs and fish and the risks for other small and large ruminants, particularly in lower and middle income countries (LMICs). Dr Vial explained that these species have been initially prioritised as they are fast-growing sectors and projected production figures show the number of animals raised will continue to rise. AMU in pigs and fish is increasing and although there has been a global decrease of AMU in poultry, partly through improved biosecurity, a reduction in use is still necessary in smaller settings in LMICs. Small ruminants are also being tackled by other initiatives, including those by [GALVmed](#).

The AMRWG raised the importance of vaccine surveillance and reporting of vaccine use; there is currently no clear global picture of what is available or what is effective. Although industry will have an indication of volume of sales, this

may be commercially sensitive and difficult to obtain. Dr Vial explained that this reaffirms the importance of the inclusion of the private sector, including pharmaceutical representatives, in the *ad hoc* group; a wider pool of experts will be invited to contribute to and review the *ad hoc* group's outputs. WOAHA views public-private partnerships as increasingly important to progress the work on vaccines to tackle AMR; this project could help to facilitate such partnerships, with potential public-private financing models. WOAHA Members must also be engaged to understand how these lists can be leveraged to strengthen access to vaccines and to implement Resolution no.29.

The AMRWG will be kept updated on the progress in this workstream and may be consulted for further feedback in their 2026 meetings.

13. Providing recommendations and feedback – ANIMUSE rounds of data collection – Dr Delfy Góchez and Dr Morgan Jeannin

The AMRWG was asked to provide recommendations on:

- a. How to mitigate the impact of the end of Fleming Fund support on **ANIMUSE** participation - Fleming Fund support will cease in March 2026 and will affect the delivery of capacity building workshops, staff resourcing (global and regional) and IT updates of the ANIMUSE platform.
- b. The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion purposes - there have been no changes observed in the risk analysis uptake by Members over the past decade to inform the use of growth promoters, only three countries have a risk analysis for the use of growth promoters and the use of growth promoters in the Americas remains high.
- c. The proposed categories and approach for Reporting Option 4 (species-level stratification - WOAHA has advanced discussions with its Technical Expert Group (TEG) to establish Reporting Option 4, designed to stratify data by animal species, with a planned launch during the twelfth round of ANIMUSE data collection in September 2026.
- d. The feasibility of expanding ANIMUSE to include other categories, such as antiparasitics after Members have noted the importance of considering other antimicrobials to address broader AMR challenges.

13.1 Discussion

The AMRWG discussed if ANIMUSE should be expanded to cover other medicines such as antifungals, antivirals and antiparasitics and advised that antifungals and antivirals are not as frequently used in animal health in comparison to human health. Nevertheless, recording antiparasitic use may be helpful, particularly in Africa. The AMRWG noted that it may be best to focus on collecting data on antibiotics and to tackle the challenge of collecting species-specific data while exploring the addition of other antimicrobials in ANIMUSE through voluntary notification – the EU AMU data collection system may be able to be used as an example.

The AMRWG discussed the decline in data submissions to ANIMUSE (submissions in most regions except Europe have decreased) and noted that the ANIMUSE workshops should be helping to increase submissions to the database. The AMRWG suggested that Members may be encouraged to submit data to ANIMUSE if country and territory rankings within their regions were presented in communication materials to WOAHA Members, alongside country trends over time and species-specific data relevant to those in the field. The ANIMUSE team explained that the private sector's role will be key, alongside the need for countries and territories to establish public-private partnerships to gain additional details for data reporting, particularly for reporting option 4.

There was no action for the AMRWG, further updates on ANIMUSE will be provided in 2026.

14. Providing recommendations and feedback – ANIMUSE – Institutionalisation workshops – Dr Alice Aldora

The AMRWG was asked to provide advice on how to increase the submission of national reports on AMU by participants of WOAHA's AMU Institutionalisation Workshop. Using data submitted through ANIMUSE, along with a national report template and policy-maker factsheet, participants were empowered to produce a National AMU Report that not only presents data but also communicates key recommendations for action. Two workshops have taken place; one in English-speaking Africa, after which two out of eight participants submitted a draft report and another in English-speaking Asia, after which one out of eight participants have submitted a draft report. A workshop for French-speaking Africa will be held in November 2025. Support is

available for developing communication materials, such as factsheets, based on the National AMU Report, if participants submit their official signed copy.

14.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed the low response rates following the AMU Institutionalisation workshops and ways in which engagement can be increased. While the group considered a reporting requirement as part of the [Performance of Veterinary Services \(PVS\) Pathway](#), they were informed that there is a requirement in the [Tracking AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey \(TrACSS\)](#) for the Quadripartite. It was also suggested to include questions on how participants used the AMU data in the ANIMUSE annual questionnaire, whether it informed national decision-making, and if not, the reasons why. Additionally, a suggestion was made to incorporate the AMU Report into the Global Action Plan as a required deliverable or objective, highlighting its role in guiding evidence-based, data-driven decision-making.

The ANIMUSE team will continue to update the AMRWG on the production of national reports and communication materials and will seek further advice when necessary.

15. Informing members of wider WOAHA activities – FAO update – Dr Alejandro Dorado Garcia

The AMRWG was provided with an update on FAO's AMR activities, particularly the adoption of [Resolution 14](#) in June 2025 which addresses AMR in agrifood systems and builds on the commitments from the [UNGA Political Declaration on AMR](#). The resolution calls on current FAO flagship initiatives to address AMR and areas of existing technical assistance to provide a framework for implementation, a greater focus and research for plant agriculture and environmental spillover guidance and for FAO to act as a convener for financing and establishing partnerships, in addition to providing technical assistance and expertise.

Dr Dorado Garcia presented an update on the [RENOFARM](#) initiative, which now has 70 countries and 89 organisations/institutions involved and is piloting the inclusion of the 5Gs checklist through the World Bank. Behaviour change guidelines for interventions through Farmer Field Schools developed with the first Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) are already developed. FAO's InFARM system now has 49 countries enrolled, with 28 of these now submitting AMR data ; submissions are from the 5 FAO regions, with Africa being the region with the most submissions. FAO is expanding to collect AMU data in plants focusing on fungicides and bactericides. International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) survey on AMU data in plants has helped to have an idea of AMU in this sector. Guidance for AMU data collection in plants due in October 2025. Open call for AMU in plants expected from Oct-Dec 2025 through IPPC focal points.

15.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed azole resistance in *Aspergillus* spp. and enquired if data collection in InFARM will capture this; Dr Dorado Garcia clarified that initial data collection will not include fungicides but may expand to these antimicrobials in the future. The AMRWG discussed the use of pesticides in plants, particularly as fungicides are technically considered antimicrobials but are often used in the plant sector masked as pesticides.

Dr Dorado Garcia confirmed that AMU data will also be collected for the horticultural sector (i.e., not for food production, ornamental plants) and confirmed that in 2024, countries submitted data from 2023 to InFARM; this year, countries are asked to submit data from 2015 up to 2024. The InFARM report will be published in early 2026.

16. Informing members of wider WOAHA activities – WHO update – Dr Jorge Matheu

Dr Matheu informed the AMRWG that WHO is assessing its priorities and coordination mechanisms to maintain its essential functions alongside improving delivery across global, regional and national levels and supporting countries in the implementation of their National Action Plans on AMR, through strengthening WHO's engagement with partners (WHO hosted its first AMR Partner Forum at the beginning of the year to identify priorities and mobilise resources).

WHO is developing new approaches to understand AMR levels and health impacts and have ongoing national AMR point prevalence surveys in Kyrgyzstan and Malawi. WHO has also updated its [list of bacterial priority pathogens](#) last year and is working with some regions to adapt the list to their contexts. In September, WHO launched a [policy brief on strengthening primary healthcare](#) to address AMR, based on the [people-centred approach](#) that was launched a couple of years ago, with the WHO core package of 13 AMR interventions.

Dr Matheu provided an overview of the AMU by countries, as per AWaRe categories and informed the AMRWG that the [WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System \(GLASS\)](#) report for countries between 2016 and 2023 will be launched in October 10th 2025.

16.1. Discussion

The AMRWG asked why some countries have a low use of antimicrobials in the 'Access' category and high use of antimicrobials in the 'Watch' category. Dr Matheu explained that it is difficult for some countries to have access to 'Access' antimicrobials or they may have national guidelines which are not adapted to national contexts so may be using 'Watch' antimicrobials instead of referring to their national Essential Medicines Lists (EML) based on the [WHO EML List](#). Dr Matheu noted that data was collected for 73 countries in 2023; from these, 31% of reporting countries meet the target of [70% for use of antimicrobials in the 'Access' WHO AWaRe category](#), as per commitment #64 in the UNGA political declaration on AMR.

Dr Matheu informed the AMRWG that GLASS has started to collect data for antifungals; some countries are reporting total amount of antifungals but not by class. WHO will also develop a list for antifungals, similar to the [WHO MIA List](#), but this work is still in its early stages. Dr Matheu informed the AMRWG that WHO has also started the fungal priority list and the organisation is also collecting AMR data on *Candida* spp. through WHO GLASS AMR.

17. Informing members of wider WOAAH activities – United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) update - Dr Aitziber Echeverria

Dr Echeverria highlighted the environmental dimensions of AMR and emphasised the need for a systems-thinking approach, which includes environmental factors. UNEP's work on AMR currently includes a [report on the environmental aspects of AMR](#) and priority actions to prevent and manage AMR in the environment, including minimising chemical and biological pollutants affecting AMR in the environment through multi-sectoral actions with quadripartite partners. UNEP also supports countries in environmental interventions, capacity development and advocacy as well as efforts to integrate AMR into the environmental agenda and vice versa.

17.1. Discussion

The AMRWG discussed the need for a clear evidence base on the links between AMR, pollutants and the environment; although there is some evidence on the impact of AMR on biodiversity, further research is required on the other factors at play. The AMRWG suggested that although the environment has previously been considered as a 'reservoir' for AMR, it may more accurately be described as a vehicle for AMR transmission whilst also being a hotspot for AMR emergence. Ms Echeverria confirmed that UNEP will be exploring ways to monitor AMU and AMR in the environment and how to best collect data; a mapping exercise will be carried out on data collection which will map all initiatives. UNEP should be able to provide an update in upcoming months.

18. Informing members of wider WOAAH activities – WOAAH update on Quadripartite activities – Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos

The AMRWG was informed about the structure of the Quadripartite Cooperation, its governance, the different joint Secretariats and their interconnections, as well as different mainstream activities carried out under the umbrella of the [Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR \(QJS-AMR\)](#). These included, among others:

- The [strategic framework for collaboration on AMR](#) which reflects the joint work of the four organisations to advance a One Health response to AMR at the global, regional and country level. This framework broadly supports the implementation of the five pillars of the 2015 Global Action Plan on AMR, as well as strengthening global AMR governance.
- Process, deadlines and upcoming steps to [update the Global Action Plan on AMR](#) and to establish the [Independent Panel on Evidence for AMR](#), as requested by the [2024 political declaration on AMR adopted by the 79th United Nations General Assembly](#). This included the consultations carried out through the [Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform](#).
- Next steps on the implementation of the [One Health Priority Research Agenda for AMR](#)

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- Insights about the [AMR-Multi Partner Trust Fund](#) and how its main focus remains to catalyse and accelerate progress of One Health approaches to AMR in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), even though the mechanism also allows the funding of 1) global and regional initiatives and programmes that can meaningfully influence and support One Health responses to AMR, and 2) global governance structures for them to be well established, resourced and effectively functioning. It was emphasised that the AMR MPTF is not expected to fund all the workplan activities of the Strategic Framework, and that resource partners can earmark funding to specific outputs or sub-outputs (i.e. to low and middle-income countries or to regional and global activities) according to their needs.
 - The [One Health Legal Assessment Tool](#), is now available for all respective memberships for implementation
 - The [support to human and veterinary medicines regulatory authorities](#), including information about the second joint regulatory summit, planned for January 18-19, 2026

19. Contributing to key WOAHA activities – Third WOAHA Global AMR Conference - Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos

The AMRWG held a brainstorming session to discuss the key aspects of the third WOAHA's Global AMR Conference, expected to occur in 2027. Based on the experiences from the first two global conferences ([2013](#) & [2018](#)), the current context and landscape about the global, regional and local actions to contain AMR, the AMRWG suggested the following outcomes to be considered:

- **Data & Evidence:** Improved use of existing data; mandatory and transparent AMU/AMR reporting via ANIMUSE; Artificial Intelligence-assisted real-world data systems;
- **Funding & Sustainability:** Sustainable and equitable funding mechanisms across sectors; support for vaccine development and diagnostics;
- **Policy & Governance:** Alignment with 79th UNGA commitments and the revised GAP; revision of WOAHA AMR Strategy and Roadmap;
- **Behavioural Change & Stewardship:** Education for future prescribers; responsible use of antimicrobials; phase-out of antimicrobials for growth promotion; success stories and lessons learned;
- **Innovation & Collaboration:** Launch of VetAWaRe; strengthened private sector engagement; cross-sectoral coordination; integration with broader planetary agendas.

All of these factors will be considered as internal discussions continue to shape the programme, in conjunction with the scouting of funding sources willing to support the initiative.

20. AMRWG workplan validation

The AMRWG reviewed its workplan and confirmed new activities to be added following this meeting. The workplan is available to view on WOAHA's [website](#).

21. Any other business and date of next meeting

The AMRWG will next meet virtually on 14 January 2026. The next in-person meeting will take place between 24-26 March 2026.

/Annexes...

Annex 1. Adopted Agenda

MEETING OF THE WOAHP WORKING GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Paris, 30 September 2025–2 October 2025

Day 1

Time	Item	Speaker(s)
09:00	Welcome/AMRWG Roadmap	Secretariat
09:15	Address from WOAHP DG	WOAHP DG
09:45	AMRWG roadmap	Secretariat
10:00	WOAHP List global survey	Dr Ana Mateus
10:30	Antimicrobial Lists	Dr Ana Mateus
11:00	Break	
11:15	VetAWaRe List	Dr Ana Mateus
12:15	Lunch	
14:45	Substandard and Falsified Veterinary Products	Dr Andrés García Campos
15:15	Update of 6.2 of the Aquatic Animal Health Code	Dr Dante Mateo
15:45	Break	
16:00	Global Action Plan (GAP) Revision	Dr Ana Mateus
16:30	Independent Panel for Evidence for Action on AMR (IPEA)	Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos
17:15	Close	

Day 2

09:30	AMU stewardship	Dr Stephen Page and Dr Carolee Carson
10:30	Brooke & WVA EVMLs	Dr Shereene Williams (Brooke)
11:30	Break	
11:45	Updates on the work of the Commissions	Dr Akinobu Kawamura
12:15	Priority diseases and vaccinations	Dr Flavie Vial
12:45	Lunch	
14:15	ANIMUSE Rounds of data collection	Dr Delfy Góchez and Dr Morgan Jeannin
15:00	ANIMUSE institutionalisation workshops	Dr Alice Aldora
15:30	Break	
15:45	FAO Update	Dr Alejandro Dorado Garcia
16:15	WHO Update	Dr Jorge Matheu
16:45	UNEP update	Dr Aitziber Echeverria
17:15	WOAHP update on Quadripartite activities	Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos
17:45	Close	

Day 3

09:00	Third WOAHP AMR Global Conference brainstorming	Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos
13:00	Lunch	
14:30	AMRWG workplan validation	Secretariat
15:00	AOB	Dr Arshnee Moodley
15:30	Close	

Annex 2. List of Participants

MEETING OF THE WOAHP WORKING GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Paris, 30 September 2025–2 October 2025

MEMBERS

**Dr Arshnee Moodley
(Chair)**
AMR Team Leader and
CGIAR AMR Hub Leader
ILRI
KENYA

Ms Barbara Freischem
AMR Senior Specialist
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Dr Stephen Page
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**Dr Fajur Sabah Al
Saloom**
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Ministry of Works,
Municipalities Affairs and
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National Veterinary Assay
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Ministry of Agriculture,
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Program for AMR
Surveillance (CIPARS)
Public Health Agency of
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Professor Yang Wang*
Dean of College of
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*Professor Wang was unable to attend the September 2026 meeting.

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Dr Andrés Garcia Campos
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Dr Flavie Vial
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